THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXVIII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1858. NUMBER 13.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $10, Country Daily $8; Tri-Weekly $5; Weekly $3, Evening Bulletin $6, if mailed $8.

CLUB PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for $35. Weekly—1 copy 2 years $5; 2 copies 1 year $3 50 each; 5 copies $2 each; 10 copies or over $1 50 each.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

In Weekly Journal—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion $1 00
Each continuance 50

☞ The postage on the Journal, as charged by the post master in this city, is—

Daily, 10½ cents per quarter;
Tri-Weekly, 5¼ cents per quarter;
Weekly, 2½ cents per quarter;

sent to any post-office in this State, and—

30 cents on Daily per quarter;
10½ cents on Tri-weekly per quarter;
5½ cents on Weekly per quarter;

sent out of the State.

AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.
Chas. Reed, Lexington.
M. L. Orton, Owensboro.
J. Hodges, Harkerville.
C. L. Keen, Ghent.
W. F. Sands, Garnetteville.
J. Breed, Jr., Danville.
W. R. Grear, Danville.
Porter & Fleming, Richmond.
H. M. Bostock, Smithland.
A. R. Shacklett, Mondville.
T. Sevier, Paris.
R. White, Mt. Sterling.
R. H. Simmons, Shepherdsville.
W. A. Jones, Jamestown.
J. W. Prewett, Frankfort.
R. H. Waller, Shelbyville.
W. N. Vaughan, Greensburg.
R. Thurman, Woodburn.
W. H. Kittler, Mt. Vernon.
L. D. Holloway, Stamping Ground.
Throop & Bro., Shelbyville.
R. H. Jennings, Caseyville.
J. A. Carry, Harrodsburg.
J. B. Hagerman, Greenville.
A. Harris, Columbia.
J. S. Hubbard, Hickman.
W. M. Quisenberry, Lancaster.
J. B. Herndon, Marshall.
Moore, Mudgett, Bardstown.
Lah. J. Bradford, Augusta, Ky.
Dr. J. B. Nuckols, Lovelaceville.
R. T. Glass, Hendersonville.
T. Pudliam, Lebanon.
J. H. Chandler, Campbellsville.
Dr. G. W. Noel, Madisonville.
J. H. Collins, Scottsville.
J. M. Perry, Russellville.
A. H. Dills, Bethlehem.
H. McSherry, Buckhorn, Pike county.
A. M. Winn, Glasgow.
E. H. Hayeraft, Elizabeth.

TENNESSEE.
T. S. Mat. Nashville.
T. Lamblin, Hopkinsville.
Dyer, Shaw, & Co., Memphis.
R. Smith, Gallatin.
Q. C. Atkinson, Memphis.

ALABAMA.
J. M. Deck, Florence.
R. D. Wilson, Huntsville.

MISSISSIPPI.
Sam'l F. Greer, Holly.
J. D. Mann, Aberdeen.

LOUISIANA.
Kennett, Dix, & Co., No. 76 Canal street, N. O.

TEXAS.
J. B. Root, Galveston.

MISSOURI.
R. T. Baker, Trenton.
Mayo & Chambers, Richmond.

INDIANA.
Moore Compton, Evansville.
Burton, Madison.

ARKANSAS.
A. McGee, Brindleville, Ark.

GEORGIA.
Edwin R. Christy, Augusta.

☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

☞ Remittances by mail, when registered, at our risk.

THE PRESIDENT ON LECOMPTON.—Mr. Buchanan's argument, if it may be dignified by so respectable a term, in favor of the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution is two-fold, one part, in our judgment, answering and completely destroying the other. Without denying, what, indeed, no living man is hardly or silly enough to deny, that an immense, overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas are uncompromisingly opposed to that constitution he would thrust upon them, he contends, first, that the majority haven't expressed their opposition to that constitution in conformity with established forms, and, secondly, that, after Kansas is admitted under it, the majority can, if they please, rescind or overturn it *without any regard* to established forms. This is the pith and substance of his message. It will be seen at a glance that the villainous document cuts its own throat.

The reasoning of the message, we repeat, is suicidal. The argument is a nullity. If, as Mr. Buchanan says, the majority of the people of Kansas after its admission into the Union as a State, may at once abolish the constitution, in utter and rightful defiance of its own provisions, and form another, to suit themselves now, why may they not form a constitution to suit themselves now? Are the established forms of a Territorial organization, imperfect and irregular at best, more sacred than those of a finished State organization, sanctioned, as such, by the supreme authority of the nation? Is the sovereignty of a Territory a higher and more awful thing than that of a State? Is it unlawful and revolutionary to disregard the law of a Territorial Legislature, and perfectly legal to trample upon the constitution of a State? Certainly a more unqualified absurdity, or self-assurdity never originated or came out of the head of any sane man. The truth indisputably is that the privileges which the President concedes to the majority of the people of a State, in accordance with what he calls the "fundamental principles of American freedom," belong exclusively, if they belong anywhere under the sanction of government, to the majority of the people of a Territory, in the organization of a State. Then, if ever, the mere non-observance of strict legal forms is not an unpardonable offence against authority, and does not vitiate a clear and undoubted expression of the popular will. When organized as a State, however, and admitted into the Union, the majority of the people are bound by the fundamental law of their organization as fully as the minority, for whose protection mainly, indeed constitutions are devised. The contrary doctrine, which Mr. Buchanan asserts, is unquestionably one of the most pernicious heresies ever hatched in the brutal brain of Locofocism. But our business at present is with its direct and fatal opposition to the other half of Mr. Buchanan's argument rather than with its intrinsic falsity. We shall refer to that on another occasion. The force of the opposition to the latter will be manifest alike to every careful reader of the message. It is entirely destructive. The message logically amounts to nothing. Like the Irishman's snake, it has swallowed itself.

If the truth must be told, Mr. Buchanan doesn't fairly take hold of the true issue in the case. He blinks, dodges the decisive point. The real question presented to him and his party is manifestly not whether the majority of the people of Kansas have in time past been guilty of grievous informalities and of still more grievous follies, for this is cheerfully allowed by thousands of the most zealous opponents of his policy, but whether the majority of the people of Kansas, an overwhelming majority of them, are not earnestly and vehemently opposed to the constitution which he urges Congress to impose upon them. This, under common justice as well as the avowed principles of himself and of his party, is the prominent, the controlling issue raised by Lecompton. It is purely a question of popular sovereignty, of the right of self-government in the Territories, and all the cob-webs of chicanery and of technical pleading with Mr. Buchanan throws around it do but heighten the enormity of his treachery to that "sacred right." They neither obscure the issue nor screen his guilt. Who of the mass of the people of Kansas if frame and adopt the Topeka constitution, and contumaciously refuse, in several signal instances, to recognize the authority of the Territorial Legislature? What if, under extraordinary provocation, they did exhibit a refractory and factious spirit? What if, smug by a sense of defranded right and of insulted manhood, they did show themselves in various things more obstinate than wise? Laying out of view the peculiar right conferred upon them by the "fundamental principles of American freedom," which they surely possess in the Territorial condition at least as perfectly as they will possess it in the condition of a State, have they not at length come down these questionable heights of contumacy so far as to express their will in relation to the Lecompton constitution in the exact manner prescribed by the Territorial Legislature, and recognized as regular by the President himself? Most undoubtedly they have. And the result of that expression is a majority against the Lecompton constitution of three or four to one. The fact of the existence of a vast majority of the people of Kansas to the Lecompton constitution is a settled thing. It is a fixed fact. And it is fixed by law. It is not only actual but formal. It is unquestioned and unquestionable. The President does not dispute it. He does not doubt it.

Why, then, in the face of this legally ascertained and tremendous majority, does the President seek to drive the Lecompton constitution down the throats of the people of Kansas? Why, in view of the large discretion of Congress over the entire subject, does he treat the Lecompton constitution, that miserable off-spring of force and fraud, as a thing which the forms of indefeasible law had rendered too sovereign and holy to be rejected at the solicitation of the people, even though their prayer should rise from the length and breadth of the Territory, and fill the Union with its imploring accents? Why, in the teeth of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, on which he was lifted to his present official elevation, does he disown the admitted, incontestable will of the people of Kansas, and take to his embraces the choice of a wretched and unscrupulous minority which has nothing to commend it but the shadow of formality, and which even the substance would fail to make obligatory upon Congress? Why does he exert his cunning to find excuses for stultifying him self in the eye of mankind? We have seen that the reasons he assigns are sheer pretexts. Contradicting each other flatly and obviously, as they do, it is impossible to think him honest in adducing them, unless we also think him a demented ninny. We notice, indeed, that one of our Philadelphia contemporaries unhesitatingly adopts this last hypothesis. For ourselves, however, though estimating Mr. Buchanan's abilities rather low, we find it much easier to believe him a knave than a fool. He assuredly is not conscientious. What, then, is his motive in pressing this gigantic, enormous wrong? We believe that we touched his ruling motive in our paper of Saturday. It is the old story of slippery Northern demagogues ministering to the irrational whims of Southern zealots in Congress and the Cabinet, and bidding for the favor of the South at large by offering her a nominal sectional triumph at the cost of a substantial and most sore defeat. The South unfortunately loves abstractions, and the political instigators of the North feed her on them to her heart's content. They give her little else. Mr. Buchanan, no doubt, regards the Lecompton constitution as Gen. Pierce regarded the Nebraska law—a shadow which the South absurdly insists upon grasping, and which, seeing that the substance lies securely in the lap of the North, he may help her to grasp, with a reasonable certainty of convincing the North afterwards that he was really helping her. In the meantime, he will of course count on the unlimited devotion of the South in return for the shadow received. This we conceive to be the view which particularly kindles Mr. Buchanan's energies in behalf of Lecompton. Undoubtedly he is destined, sooner or later, to the bitterest disappointment of his life. But that is *his* business.

We have referred to the second half of Mr. Buchanan's argument very cursorily. We shall have something more to say of it hereafter, and especially of that feature of it which commends the "localing" tendency of his policy.

☞ Senator Doolittle was engaged in idle business when he presented a few days ago a petition from ninety-seven citizens of the United States, praying Congress to purchase Cuba at any price whatever, and annex it to the Union.

It is very certain, says the Philadelphia Evening Journal, that we have as perfect a right to ask Congress to buy the moon, or Encke's comet, if we feel so inclined, as to purchase Cuba for us, but it is just as certain that the latter bargain is at present not much more practicable than the former. In the first place, a worse time to effect such an object could not well have been chosen. Spain never did want to sell the island, even when most embarrassed for funds, and it is not likely that she will consent to do so now, when her condition, financially and politically, is more prosperous than it has been for some time past. Moreover, we are in no condition to pay for Cuba, even if we could persuade the mother country to part with her offspring. We could not hope to get it for less than two hundred millions of dollars, and how such a sum as this could be raised it is not so easy to tell. The nation is already crying loudly for economy, to replenish our exhausted treasury, and Congress is disputing item by item the various bills which it is called upon to pay. Besides this, there would be a fierce sectional opposition to the measure on the part of the North, which would never consent to have such a sudden acquisition of slave States to the Union as it would inevitably occasion. If we are to spend two hundred millions for the purchase of Cuba, we must add two hundred more to the sum, and treat with Great Britain for Canada, New Brunswick, and any other spare territory which she may happen to have on hand, and be willing to dispose of on reasonable terms. Fair play is a jewel, and we must have State for State, white man for negro. Taking all things into consideration, we think that Senator Doolittle's ninety-seven petitioners might just as well have spared themselves the trouble of making such an impracticable request of Congress. We believe sincerely that Cuba will one day be ours. Chance has placed it within our reach, and it is expecting too much of us to suppose that we will not grasp so tempting a prize, but the time for such consummation has not yet arrived, nor can we hasten it by urging Spain to sell us her treasure.

☞ The great and increasing extent of peculation in high places is alarming. It is arresting, as it should do, the consideration of patriotic observers in all quarters of the country. One of the most palpable evidences of corruption at the present day, says the Baltimore Sun, very justly, is the enormous frauds perpetrated, under cover of official service, upon the public purse. There is proof enough that this evil abounds under the general government, in the States, and amongst the municipal monetary affairs of the country. The lust of power and office is kept at fever heat infinitely more by the aggrandizement to be secured through the duplicity, fraud, and illegal peculation, than by the discreet and prudent salaries the credulous public recognize and approve as the reward of official service. Investigation, wherever it has been pursued thoroughly and impartially into the administration of the finance department, has accumulated evidence of wrong doing. Avarice and cupidity are constantly devising "ways and means" for the appropriation of the public funds *dishonestly*, and the utmost ingenuity is exerted to make a plausible show, and to affect *honesty* where there is none. It is a shame that such things should exist. It is a greater shame that they should be tolerated. But it is morally certain that the evil will go on to an extent of which we have now no just conception, unless stringent measures be adopted for the suppression of it, and an example be made of offenders.

The evil is in every way to be deplored. It is becoming more and more general every day. The obvious wrong-doing of one is made the excuse for that of a dozen. The time is at hand when men in office who are not restrained by high moral principle will regard their position as of advantage only, as it enables them to enrich themselves at the cost of the public treasury. It is needless to enter into particulars as to the mode in which the thing is done. There are an infinity of schemes for depleting the public purse, and our States and cities have suffered to an unparalleled extent. It is only occasionally, when some daring and unconscious scoundrel is detected in *flagrante delicto*, that the people get a glimpse at the corruption that can be carried on under the apparent supervision of administrative authority. And even then detection is made public in the most gingerly manner, and the offender, unless an actual pilferer of funds, is sure to go free. Whence and in what form the corrective is to come, we cannot at present conjecture. That it must come is certain; for just so soon as the patience, forbearance, and credulity of the public are thoroughly overridden, the reaction will be overwhelming, and this species of villainy shrink appalled from public odium and scorn.

THE DARK SIDE OF WILLIS, DRAWN BY HIMSELF.—Willis, it must be confessed, with all his undoubted taste and genius, has at least four very grievous faults. He is always affected, nearly always frivolous, often snobbish, and occasionally indelicate without excuse or relief. He, in other words, is eternally inventing new-fangled expressions, seldom wearies of exalting or attempting to exalt small things into great ones and mean things into noble ones, frequently gratifies his vanity at the expense of his breeding, and now and then causes the light of his fancy to shine over subjects positively indecent, giving a lustre to coarseness not unlike that caught by Rudolph's "rotten mackerel" from the "moonlight" in which it lay. This, we need not suggest again, is the *exercise* of a mind rich in all elegant gifts. We find it very completely presented in the following brief extract from a late Idlewild letter:

> Calling upon an old friend in the course of the day, I was invited to go to a party in the evening where were to be gathered the picked few dozen of a very intellectual circle. I should rather not have gone, but my wardrobe objected to me. My heart was willing, but my wardrobe was unmistakably weak—for, expecting to be away from home but a couple of days, I had only my country habiliments of shooting-jacket and rough trousers; but, as I reluctantly refused a thoughtful and very proper offer of a shoot of my brother's house, up town, there *should be* (oaths and accidents excepted), a well-worn suit of many years ago, into which I, perhaps, might be still able to insert myself. Up to packing them away—a reservation from the usual decline and fall into the begging basket which they owed to a tender memory of the beloved voices to which the unconscious buttons had listened, in their flight, that dress coat and pantaloons had, at similar gatherings, figured press stably. My weight, I believed, was about the same as in their day, though I had been told since, of course, wedged upon considerably by daily besetting of the saddle, and am thereby, perhaps, grown a little taller. But there was no looking-glass likely to remember—but, save this, (and the wrinkles out of their reach), I was a case of rather uncommon *statuesquity*.

Of course no person of sensibility or discernment needs be told what portions of this are, respectively, foppery, frivolity, flunkeyism, and foulness.

☞ The American members of the Senate of Tennessee, it is well known, have protested against the action of that body in passing resolutions instructing the members of Congress and Senators from that State to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. It is a matter of congratulation to the true friends of American principles in all quarters of the country that the American party of the South has so generally condemned the swindle of Lecompton. Undoubtedly the South, in common with the whole country, could not well experience, under the constitution, a deadlier calamity than the momentary triumph of that unblushing cheat. We earnestly trust that the best energies of every American in Congress will be bent zealously and boldly to its defeat. No considerations of narrow partisan strategy, which are less than nothing in themselves, should have a feather's weight against the plain, unmistakable requirements of right and justice. Unshrinking fidelity to duty is the only masterly strategy.

☞ The Richmond South, in the course of a long review of Randall's *Life of Jefferson*, asserts that Jefferson was "more learned than Burke." This, we imagine, will be nonsense to some, and news to everybody. The South also endows the great Democratic idol "with a courtliness and a magnanimity which entitle him back to Hyder for his parentage, with an intellect which no Athenian can rival, because it was even broader than it was bright; and a patriotism which no Roman can surpass, because it was wiser than it was self devoted." This shows only to what lengths of extravagance the demands of rhetoric will sometimes run an ambitious writer. Antithesis has before now forced many a spirited genius to scale the heights of bombast.

☞ "Il Segretario," the eloquent Virginia Whig, some time ago proposed a public controversy with Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley declined in the following terms:

NEW YORK, May 5, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Time was when I should have relished such a controversy as you invite, but I confess a horror of being made an object of personal interest or public attention. If I were at liberty to do so, I would call on my every political interest in the Tribune, and devote the residue of my life to my books, my friends, and my little circle. But I am trying to get out of Europe, as soon as may be—at least within six months—for a year of study and rest. I am, therefore, in no condition for controversy.

This is touching and manly. May we not hope that the sobering, subduing hand of Time will yet be laid on the head of the arch-agitator as effectually as it has already rested on his heart?

☞ It is said that members of the Cabinet were seen in daily attendance upon the sessions of the House of Representatives during last week. Such attendance is unusual, but not unnatural. We are glad to hear of it. It is high time that the Administration were laying its ears to the ground to catch the real measure of that rumbling which heralds the advancing tread of Democratic opposition.

The Richmond South says that the growing wheat in Virginia never presented a more encouraging aspect at this season of the year than at present.—*Exchange.*

Then the wheat of Virginia is infinitely better off than her politics, which is full of *tears*.

☞ Levi J. North, the great Circus rider, is the Democratic candidate for Alderman in the third ward of Chicago. We presume he was selected on account of his well known ski.[illegible] two horses at once.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1858.

☞ There is a want of candor in the statement of facts and a want of coherence and consistency in the reasoning of the President's Kansas message that would be discreditable to the stump speech of a fourth-rate lawyer. There is in it also the promulgation for the first time, from so high a source, of a fundamental principle of government, of infinite importance and of the most pernicious and execrable character.

The bulk of the message is occupied with a false glossing of facts to prove that a majority of the people of Kansas have been and still are in a state of what he chooses to call rebellion. He takes special care to forget and disguise all the tyrannical oppression they have suffered at the hands of a bare minority who fraudulently and forcibly usurped their Territorial government, with the culpable connivance of the Federal administration.

This alleged rebellion amounts to little more than the refusal to make a formal acquiescence in the authority of a set of legislators fraudulently and forcibly imposed upon the Territory by armed invaders from Missouri But be the complexion of the fault of a majority of the people of Kansas what it may, let it be even as bad as that of the usurping minority, still that fault has nothing to do with the question of forcing Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. Still, as that alleged fault is the great make-weight relied upon by the President for overriding the known, ascertained will of the seven-tenths of the voters of Kansas, it will not be amiss to inquire a little into what they allege in their justification.

A Congressional committee sent to investigate the affair reported proof showing that, out of something over six thousand votes given in the election of members of the Legislature, near five thousand were given by armed non-residents who had not even a pretext of right to vote. The judges of the election were either intimidated into receiving those votes, or compelled to resign, and other judges appointed in their places by the invaders. The laws passed by the Legislature were such as might be expected from a body so elected. Brevity will not permit them to be here enumerated and characterized; let it suffice, to show what they were, that General Cass denounced them in the Senate as a disgrace to our country and the civilized age in which we live. Such men as Senator Clayton of Delaware and Bell of Tennessee said those laws were so atrocious as fully to justify revolutionary resistance. The House of Representatives pronounced them null and void on account of the fraud and violence used in electing the Legislature. The Senate passed a bill repealing the most obnoxious of them, notwithstanding it thereby nullified the new Democratic dogma of Squatter-sovereignty. No member of either House of Congress was found reckless enough even to attempt the justification of those laws. Their undisguised object was by persecution to drive free-soil voters out of the Territory and to prevent others from coming in.

The majority of the people of Kansas allege that the executive and judicial administration of the Territorial government was the counterpart of this legislation. Free State men, they say, were rigorously prosecuted for every the least alleged offence, whilst pro-slavery men were prosecuted for none, not even the most notorious robbery and murder. Armed bands were permitted with impunity to traverse the Territory, burning and plundering houses, killing cattle, and stealing horses. Most if not all of this complaint was abundantly proved before the Congressional committee or by equally reliable means.

If the tithe of this complaint be true—if the majority of the people of Kansas have been compelled to endure such a legislative, executive, and judicial tyranny as this, they must be the most order-loving, law-abiding people this nation has ever known. Reverse the case and suppose that, under like circumstances, some two or three thousand Yankees were attempting to hold ten or twelve thousand Kentuckians, Tennesseeans, or Missourians in such tyrannical thraldom. The throats of the minority would long since have been cut or every man of them driven from the Territory.

All this justification or palliation for the imputed rebellion Mr. Buchanan chooses to forget or carefully to keep out of view. Because the majority have seduously resorted to all manner of peaceable means to relieve themselves from this tyranny, he wishes to treat their conduct as mere unprovoked rebellion against the most beneficent and righteous government. Michigan, California, and perhaps another State obtained admission into the Union under constitutions formed by the people themselves, without any previous legislative sanction. The majority in Kansas attempted to do the same, and for that attempt they are denounced as guilty of a culpable rebellion, which is to deprive them of all equitable claims upon the justice of the nation in the settlement of the present question. When Mr. Buchanan assumed the guardianship and made a pet darling of this minority in Kansas, common prudence should have dictated the policy of keeping out of view the past faults of those Territorial parties. His abortive effort to throw the fault all on one party and his hypocritical pretence of candor and disinterestedness is but another evidence of the involuntary deference which the cunning and unscrupulous are compelled to pay to an honest public opinion. It is now an old and familiar clap-trap of these electioneering party hand-bills, these Presidential messages, to endeavor to enlist the sympathies of the honest and law-abiding part of the nation in excuse for party aggressions upon constitution, law, and justice.

In one aspect of the case, the majority in Kansas have already suffered the foulest wrong from the Federal Government. To force the Territory into the Union against the earnest, reiterated protest of eleven-fourteenths of its voters would be a repetition of that wrong which should entail upon its authors a lasting infamy. It can be accomplished only by a willful connivance at the grossest fraud, disregard of every precept of justice, and violation of fundamental principles of liberty.

To understand Mr. Buchanan's true position and his self-boasting claims to magnanimous disinterestedness, it must be remembered that he was elected mainly by the votes of Southern States. To obtain the nomination of his party he had to swallow its platform endorsing that act of sup-rlative folly the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the spirit of the dogma of squatter sovereignty as expounded under President Pierce. He had too much sagacity as a party tactician not to perceive that the repeal and the doings under the dogma had well nigh demolished the great Democratic party and that its ultimate overthrow was inevitable unless Kansas was brought into the Union as a free State, according to the reiterated promises of his partisans, made from the stump to Northern people. From the published official correspondence of Governor Walker, it undisguisedly appears that the object of that gentleman's mission to Kansas was to engineer it into the Union as a *Democratic* free State. Mr. Buchanan, with all the self-complaisance of short-sighted cunning, attempts thus to satisfy both North and South, the one because it would be a free, the other because it would be a Democratic State.

Most ably did Gov. Walker labor in his task. In his official manifestoes he promulged the most powerful and eloquent arguments that could be written in favor of making Kansas a free State. By his official correspondence with the Secretary of State, he shows he had well schemed the thing to make Kansas a Democratic State. The President and Secretary, both eminently sagacious in that line, must have approved his schemes, for they never rebuked him.

As Col. Benton would say, "let us stick a pin here," as upon a notable example of the manner in which the modern Democracy has kept its pledge to leave the people of the Territories perfectly free to manage their affairs in their own way. In the better days of the Republic both the President and his Governor would have to stand un impeachment upon this shameless avowal of such prostitution of the power and influence of their office to mere party purposes. But that day has gone by. Partyism everywhere rules the hour.

But Mr. Buchanan made a great blunder in supposing that the South would be content to bring Kansas in as a *Democratic* even though it was also a *free* State. He was right in recognizing the men who rule the South as the men who make him President, and who, therefore, had just claim to be looked to as his masters. But he was altogether wrong in supposing that those men cared three straws about the Democratic party, except so far as it aided their purpose of Southern agrandizement in the repeal of the compromise.

Those men were much astounded and aggrieved when they found the President of their make sending a Governor to Kansas who by *isothermal* arguments was openly exhorting the Territority to become a free State. Fierce denunciation rapidly ensued from the whole Southern Democratic press, Democratic meetings, and conventions, against the unfortunate Governor, accompanied with undisguised threats against the President himself. This opened Mr. Buchanan's eyes. He found that he had made a false move, and that, if he wanted a Congressional majority to sustain his administration, he must retrace his steps and submit to Southern dictation. Hence his first message to Congress.

There was, however, nothing in that message which precluded him from doing ultimate justice to the people of Kansas, provided anything intervened before final action to prove in any authoritative mode that a majority of the people were opposed to the Lecompton constitution. Well it so turned out in proper time, by legitimate proof in a vote taken by authority of the Territorial Legislature, that certainly two thirds and quite probably eleven fourteenths of the voters were opposed to that constitution. Intelligent men, seeing how certainly the forcing of Kansas into the Union under such circumstances would destroy the remnant of the Democratic party at the North, took it for granted that he would avail himself of that all sufficient reason to recommend the ordering of a convention by Congress where all difficulties could be speedily, finally, and harmoniously settled. He had abundant sagacity to see as others did, but they did not properly appreciate the mutacles in which he was bound to the South. He acknowledged the atonement he owed to the South for the *isothermal* exhortations and intervention of his Governor, and nothing less would satisfy it than forcing the Lecompton constitution though *per fas aut nefas*. He had a warning also in the fate of his rival Senator Douglas. The people of Illinois, though somewhat of the latest, had compelled that Senator to discover that he had or that at least it was his duty to seem to have a political conscience. His effort at elucidating this new feature in his character soon taught him and Mr. Buchanan that, however necessary such a display might be to either of them personally, it did not at all suit their Southern masters. Mr. Buchanan, like a prudent man, as he is, took the hint; and hence his Kansas message. Hence, also, the abortive argument he uses under compulsion in defence of his present course.

Though there is not a word in the organic law about a convention, or which can be tortured into authority for the Legislature to call a convention, yet he unhushingly insists that such authority is to be implied because the law says the people should be free to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way and because there was no other way in which they could be settled but by a legislative call for a convention. Where was the power of Congress to call a convention, whenever the proper time should arrive? That was one way. But, whilst asserting this, he well know that a call of a convention by the people themselves, without any legislative authorization, was another which had received express Congressional ratification and sanction, as a rightful way, in at least two instances. He attempts this perversion of the organic law because he knows and in effect admits that without such prior Congressional authorization a legislative call of a convention would give it no additional legality or sanctity whatever. But after thus obtaining the legislative power and attaching so much importance to it, as a thing derived from Congress, he suddenly whirls round and attempts a most ridiculous curtailment of this implied power of his own inventing. If the implied power exist at all, it is certainly a general undefined one to ascertain the wishes of the people as to coming into the Union, and the kind of constitution under which they should come. The power necessarily remains *in fieri*, as the lawyers term it, until the object is fully accomplished. If the Legislature thought that the manner of making the constitution or the vote taken on it was no fair test of the wishes of the people, it was every way legal and proper to submit it to the test of a new vote. Nothing in the constitution itself can revoke or abridge this power, because until sanctioned by Congress the constitution itself is a mere legal nonentity. If it ever attains any legal vitality, it will be due to some future Congressional act. Neither the first nor the second vote has any binding power over Congress. Neither is anything more than a mode of advising Congress as to the popular will, and that body is perfectly free legally and is in fact equitably bound to elect between the two votes that which best expresses the true popular will. Such election between the two, Mr. Buchanan will not allow to Congress, because he knows that when brought to that test no decent man will have even a pretext for saying that he believes a majority of the people desire this Lecompton constitution.

Suppose the convention had failed to make a constitution. Could not the Legislature order another? Suppose it had perpetuated power in the hands of its own members or their appointees. Could not the Legislature submit it to popular vote? Could not Congress clearly require such a test, and, if so, then why not the Legislature which acts in lieu of Congress as to **all** things necessary to the proper ascertainment of the popular will? As there is no limitation to the substitution, it is properly, if not from necessity, plenary.

Mr. Buchanan says, such is the potency of the popular will that the day after the ratification of this constitution by Congress, the people can set it aside and adopt another, even though it prohibits any action until after 1864. Why then may not they demand and obtain through the Territorial Legislature a new convention to revise it before it is ratified? Their right to do this is a necessary inference from his new dogma of the potency of popular sovereignty over constitutions. If so, then they can also rightly demand and obtain a new vote.

Mr. Buchanan cites the example of New York in favor of his new dogma. Without stopping to inquire whether it be such a precedent, it is sufficient to say that he must find a better one, before any large portion of the nation will be reduced into its adoption. The politicians of New York are the last men that considerate people elsewhere would like to follow. However the dogma may suit elsewhere, it certainly does not suit the South, and is little likely to find favor among the shrewdolding States. Slaveholders constitute the aristocracy, not the Democracy of the South. Its true Democracy, nine-tenths of them at least, are non-slaveholders. It will little suit the views of the large slav holders, that the progressive modern Democracy shall always have it in its power speedily to upset an existing and substitute a new constitution. If this were allowed, a temporary fit of fanatic excitement of not more than three months' duration would be sufficient for the emancipation of all the slaves, without any compensation to their owners.

This dogma seems indispensable to Mr. Buchanan's argument. If so, the South, rather than adopt it, will repudiate both him and Kansas. Consider men everywhere will repudiate it; otherwise this thing of a State constitutional liberty becomes a mere mockery and a cheat. If party vengeance and injustice towards minorities can be delayed for the short space of only three months, our boasted civil liberty is a mere sham, not worth preserving. Our fathers taught the doctrine that the unbridled will of a majority is only another name for unrestrained tyranny.

Mr. Buchanan's other pretext for thus forcing Kansas into the Union against the will of her people is to restore her to peace and quiet. Gen. Walker and Secretary Stanton tell us, and they are confirmed by the opinions of all well-informed persons, that the reverse will be the inevitable effect. That it will certainly drive the people into civil war. Congress will surely not follow his rash advice when the whole matter can be amicably and finally settled in ninety days by the call of a new convention He says that nothing but the Government soldiers has prevented the people of Kansas from cutting each others' throats. The remedy he proposes is to withdraw the troops and let them cut away.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—Quite a spirited debate sprang up in the House on the 29th ult. in Committee of the Whole on the bill to appropriate $790,000 to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for paper, printing, binding, and engraving, ordered by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congresses; and some startling developments were made respecting the enormous amounts expended and to be expended for the printing, or rather for the embellishing, of the large quarto picture-books which have been so liberally distributed throughout the country the last two or three years. The second volume of the Japan expedition, for example, cost the country $99,635 25! The first volume cost about $98,000, and the third, composed entirely of stars, about $42,000, making a total of some $250,000! The cost of the two volumes of Emory's Mexican Boundery Report is set down at $282,421 76! The cost of the eight volumes of the Pacific Railroad Surveys has been upwards of $600,000 already, and when the work is complete will be about $834,000! The Report of Lieut. Gillias on the Astronomical Expedition to Chili, and that on the Commercial Relations of the United States with all Nations, have also cost vast sums of money. We quote from the Globe a few sentences in course of the debate, which will show what position the report last named seems to occupy in comparison with the reports of Perry, Emory, and Gillias:

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois. One word more. I will show that the House did not act in the dark; that members were not misled. Here is the letter of Mr. Flagg on the subject, read in the Senate, and in the House, and I want to read it now to do him justice, and to show further that the House was fully advised in the premises and knew what it was about:

It is very respectfully suggested that, inasmuch as it is important that the House should possess the character and contents of the report about to be transmitted, in order that they may understandingly in its disposition, and inasmuch as very little can now be known of it, and, if printed, the same cannot be had for months, and inasmuch as the introductory letter of the superintendent to the Secretary of State gives, in about a dozen foolscap pages, a succinct history, a brief statement and explanation of the character of the work, a recitation of its most important features, and a general outline of the whole, that the latter would be sufficient for the emancipation of all the slaves, without any compensation to their owners.

Mr. Phelps. The gentleman from Illinois has paid a very handsome compliment to Mr. Flagg, which I endorse.

Mr. Crawford. I move to strike out all after the tenth line, and to insert the following:

To pay Mr. Flagg ..... $104,000.

To pay for the printing ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives during the Thirty-Third and Thirty-Fourth Congress ..... $67,649 98.

To pay for the binding, lithographing, and engraving ordered by the Senate during the Thirty-Third and Thirty-Fourth Congresses, $164,560 64.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Public Printer is hereby instructed and required not to print any further "reports of the results of the United States and Mexican boundary expedition to the southern hemisphere," nor "of the explorations and surveys to ascertain the most practicable route for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean," nor "of the United States commission to compute a boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," other than such reports of each as may be now written and in his hands for publication.

☞ A stupid lawyer in Illinois got thrashed in a fist-fight the other day. The pettifogger made as bad a "fist" at his antagonist as he makes at the law.

☞ A Free-soil editor in Ohio speaks of one of Mr. Giddings's late speeches in Congress as "a remarkably lucid effort." Undoubtedly the arrant old Abolitionist has his "lucid intervals."

☞ The Schenectady Star says that "the ice is thick over Erie's bosom, and her waters throb no more." Under these circumstances, we think the Star had better not attempt to "shine" on them.

☞ A lady correspondent, who professes to be horrified at the indelicacy of our paper, threatens for the future to set her foot on every copy she sees. She had better not. Our paper has *i's* in it.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Press learns "that Stephens of Georgia, and others, favor a compromise." This is significant, if true.

☞ It is impossible for us to know the post-office every paper is sent to, and it is therefore impossible for us to make the change we are requested to unless the subscriber will let us know where he has been getting his paper, as well as to what post-office he wishes it sent.

Letters are frequently received without date or postmark. Persons writing us will greatly oblige us by writing their post-office plainly, either at the top or bottom of their letters.

☞ We make this our public acknowledgment for the favor done us by our numerous friends in this State and Tennessee in sending us large clubs of subscribers. No effort or expense will be spared to make the Journal acceptable to all classes of readers, but more particularly to the farmer and merchant, who can find in our columns information that will in one year pay them ten times over the cost of subscription.

☞ Additions can be made to clubs at any time at club rates, and to expire with the clubs. No deviation, with this exception, is made from our published rates.

☞ One of the Washington letter-writers remarks that the Douglas men seem anxious to get the management of the opposition to Lecompton into their own hands. We hope that the Republicans will have sense enough to give it to them. One great reason for the success of the Nebraska bill, we felt keenly at the time, and still believe, was the eagerness with which the ultra anti-slavery men rushed in and seized the leadership of the opposition. By so doing they unquestionably disgusted and repelled many Northern Democrats, who, more nervous, possibly, than patriotic, were unwilling to incur the double odium of separating from the great body of their political friends, and of serving under the banners of such men as Sumner and Chase. If some prominent Democratic adversaries of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, or even some Whig adversaries of that ill-starred measure, especially some Southern Whig adversaries, Bell, of Tennessee, in the Senate, and Hunt, of Louisiana, in the House, for example, had been allowed the posts of honor so promptly and fruitlessly occupied by these men, the repeal might and we are half inclined to think would never have taken place. However this may be, the disastrous tendency of the unseemly, obstinate, and reckless assumption of the Abolitionists in that case will not be questioned by any one acquainted with the facts. And the same unhappy results will certainly follow from the same lack of disinterested consideration in the present instance, if there shall be any such lack. We sincerely trust there will not be. The Republicans have behaved very judiciously so far. Let them not be wanting in the future. It requires but little penetration to see that in this matter they can't rule without ruining.

☞ The St. Louis Leader, we perceive, in returning from the quarto to the folio form, passes under the general editorial supervision of Edward Wilkinson, Esq.—the political department remaining, as before, in the hands of Mr. Seays. We congratulate the proprietors of the Leader on this arrangement. Mr. Johnston, more widely known as "Il Segretaio," is an editor of large and varied experience, a scholar and a thinker of rare finish and power, and a writer of extraordinary vigor, point, and elegance. Though a little too fond of archaisms and quaintnesses for our modern taste, in learning and fine literary discernment he probably has no superior in the American press. Under his supervision the Leader cannot fail to win and rivet the public applause.

☞ The New York Times having intimated that Parton, the author of the Life of Burr that is making such a flurry in the literary world just at present, had "a theory" as to Burr's influence over Jackson, which he would probably bring out in his forthcoming Life of Old Hickory, Parton replies that he has but one theory in writing history, which is, "first, to find out the truth, and, secondly, to tell it." Parton is a rising man.

☞ Mr. Seward, in his speech in favor of the Army

WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

HON. GEO. R. McKEE, of Pulaski.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1858.

OFFICIAL IMPROPRIETY.—We take the following special telegraphic dispatch from the New York Journal of Commerce:

"The President will take the ground that the alleged frauds in Kansas must be investigated. This qualifies his recommendation for the admission of Kansas, and will lead to an adjustment of the question. K."

The initial under which this appears is that of the regular Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, a gentleman of high character, and holding intimate relations with the President and his Cabinet. The dispatch is no doubt reliable. We have published it, however, for the purpose of commenting on its indirect rather than its direct significance. What, we beg to ask, has the President to do with the deliberations of Congress on the Kansas question, or any other? Having laid the Lecompton constitution before the National Legislature, accompanied by his views, such as they are, what right has he now to be taking "ground" outside of his official intercourse with that body, with the view of controlling or modifying its action? Where does he find warrant or excuse for bringing the immense influence of his position thus openly and ostentatiously to bear upon the free councils of Congress? Certainly not in the Constitution, nor in the practice of the most respectable of his predecessors. The Federal charter prescribes separate and independent orbits in which the Executive and the Legislature shall revolve, and neither can transcend its appointed limits without disturbing the balance of our political system, and seriously, if not fatally, endangering its stability. It is the business of the President to keep Congress informed of the state of the domestic and foreign relations, and to recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. And, in the point of view from which we are now considering his functions, this is his whole business. After the President has recommended a measure to Congress, with his reasons therefor, if he chooses to give them, his duty is discharged. It is the business of Congress to legislate. And it is the business of Congress exclusively. It is the business of no other branch of the Government. "All legislative powers herein granted," says the Constitution, "shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The President, therefore, cannot interfere with the deliberations of Congress, directly or indirectly, without the grossest and most palpable disregard of the fundamental distinctions of our system of government. He cannot do it without violating the plain provisions of the Constitution, to say nothing of exhibiting the most shameless contempt for propriety.

Yet, if we may credit the representations of Mr. Buchanan's confidential friends at Washington, and the most reserved and judicious of them too, he daily addresses his opinions to Congress, with as much authoritativeness and as little concealment as if he were the Autocrat instead of the President of the United States. The language in which Mr. Kingman couches his despatch shows not only that this most unwarrantable practice is habitual, but that familiarity has rendered it decent, if not becoming, even to the better class of the President's political friends. Such a fact, and it is altogether indisputable, is calculated to awaken grave consideration in that portion of the American people who consider anything relating to government gravely. The practice in question is a startling one. Its evident tendency is to pervert the best Government on earth into one of the worst, for, of all forms of political oppression, we conceive a despotism under republican forms to be the most intolerable, embittering the sense of injustice, as it does, by adding mockery to wrong, and speeding the shaft of tyranny with a feather plucked from the victim's own bosom. The necessary effect of the executive encroachment which Mr. Buchanan is pushing so unblushingly is to reduce our incomparable system to such a form. Indeed, the degree to which it has already advanced or receded in this direction is as mortifying as it is alarming to every real lover of his country. Under this most reprehensible usage, the Congress of the United States to-day, in all except mere forms, bears a nearer resemblance to the Legislative Body of Louis Napoleon than it does to the ideal Congress of the Constitution. This is the sober truth. At the current rate of official assumption, it will not be many years before our Congress is stripped of even its present quasi independence, and shall sink to the level of the Imperial Council of the Czar or the Divan of the Sultan. And this as the natural fruit of a species of executive usurpations inaugurated and carried out by Presidents of the school of politics styled Democratic by way of eminence.

We do not overestimate the strength of this centralizing tendency. Its fearful expansion is obvious to every observer of affairs at Washington. The new Territorial question has brought it into striking view. The repeal of the Missouri compromise was notoriously driven through Congress under the Executive lash, and, now, the Lecompton constitution has started in that body under the same stimulating appliance. To be sure, to use a homely figure, it has stuck fast in pretty stiff mud at the outset, but that only renders the President's voice the more imperative, and the crack of his whip the louder. At his utmost, every other measure of legislation which affects or may possibly affect the success of the Lecompton constitution, and which his party can control, is made subservient to the triumph of that vile swindle. Nothing simply moral stands effectually in his way. Neither constitutional obligation nor Parliamentary usage, neither duty nor propriety, are to him the slightest apparent obstacle to the most nefarious designs. The admission of Minnesota, for instance, is delayed in defiance of justice and of correct policy, for no other reason than that its admission low would add two Senators and two or three Representatives to the opposition in Congress. The contested election case of Indiana, also, is postponed, merely because its determination at present might perhaps diminish the Lecompton force in the Senate by two. In like manner, the case of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the House, is dragged forward with indecent haste, and pressed without regard to pending business, in the hope of ousting the incumbent, and thereby subtracting one from the adverse vote. In addition to this shameful disregard not only of fair-dealing but of all Parliamentary fitness, the President holds up to Congress, proverbially frail, the patronage of the Government as the tempting reward of subserviency to his purposes, and, through his official organ, thunders, day after day, the terrors of excommunication and the heads of all who have the spirit and the integrity to oppose him. No longer ago than yesterday, the telegraph announced that the Union had read Mr. Harris, of Illinois, out of the party, and insulted him with denunciatory epithets, for having dared to move the reference of the Lecompton constitution to a select committee of thirteen, for the sake of obtaining a thorough investigation of the claims of that scheme to the favor of Congress. The Union sneers at Mr. Harris, and the Democrats who voted with him, as a "little corporal's guard of renegades." Yes, this degraded instrument, this hired assassin of the Executive stigmatizes the Democrats who have barely asked the privilege of looking before they leap, to be heard of no more, into the abyss of fraud and dishonor which its master has prepared for them, as "a corporal's guard of *renegades*." It is a burning shame to human nature that the "corporal's guard" has not before now swelled to a battalion. Such is the President's respect for the dignity and the responsibilities of his exalted office. Nor is this all.

Mr. Buchanan, it is well known, has extended his corrupting influence beyond the Halls of Congress, to the nation at large. He has, as a general thing, as a universal thing, so far as we know, taken away or withheld the Federal patronage from those Democratic editors and others throughout the Union who oppose the Lecompton constitution, and bestowed it lavishly upon those who support that miserable cheat. The Press, of Philadelphia, for example, edited by the man who more than any other living one contributed to Mr. Buchanan's election, and who scorns to throw up his hat for Lecompton, gets nothing; whilst the Pennsylvanian, of the same city, that takes down Lecompton at a single easy swallow, without making a wry face, gets everything the government has to give. So, likewise, our neighbor of the Democrat, who has struck more blows, and more effective ones, for the Democratic party than any other editor or any other man in Kentucky, receives Mr. Buchanan's cold shoulder for his scruples against the pet scheme of the Administration, and beholds the President's especial and "material" smiles showered upon another, who has no scruples, and no similar scruples. And thus it is the country over. We of course do not intend to intimate that the support of the President through thick and thin is rendered in every instance or in any particular instance as the price of the Federal patronage, but most certainly that corrupting largess is distributed with the view of securing such support, and for no other purpose. If it does not effect its object, it is not the fault of the President. He has tried and is trying hard enough to bribe the leading men of his party, in Congress and out of it, and, if he hasn't succeeded, it is only because they are either wiser or better than he is.

Now, fellow-citizens, isn't all this a glorious illustration of Democracy? Isn't it a beautiful specimen of christian statesmanship in the nineteenth century? Can the annals of free government in the darkest centuries present anything much more flagrant or more infamous? We have termed it, in the title of this article, official impropriety. The phrase is milder than the truth will allow. It is base official corruption.

☞The New York Herald, commenting on the President's Kansas Message, says, with as much sincerity as it ever says anything, "there is something truly magnificent in the earnestness with which Mr. Buchanan undertakes the task before him, and the style in which he achieves it is positively sublime." The editor of the Herald is developing a new element of his character. He has long been known as one of the most unprincipled men in the world, and he seems determined to make himself one of the most ridiculous. Not content with being despised he has evidently resolved to be laughed at.

Judging from the sentence we have just quoted an I several other recent attempts in this way, we have no doubt that Bennett will easily succeed in making himself as perfect an object of ridicule as he is of scorn. He is, by common consent, a scoundrel of the first-water, and we have no objection to his becoming a butt of the same order.

The Democratic members of the Iowa Legislature are all opposed to the Lecompton constitution. They presented a series of resolutions expressing their views on that subject, but they were rejected by the Black Republicans because they at the same time expressed confidence in the honesty and fairness of the President. The latter then passed a series of their own.—*New Albany Ledger.*

In this case the Republicans of the Iowa Legislature were right, and the Democrats, in imitation of the Democrats of several other Legislatures, and of various Democratic Conventions, caucuses, and meetings, exhibited themselves in a very ridiculous and contemptible attitude. It must be inexpressibly humiliating to every high-toned and independent member of the Democratic party to observe the spirit of gross insincerity and wretched sycophancy with which Northern Democratic Legislatures, conventions, caucuses, and popular assemblages express their unabated admiration and regard for President Buchanan whilst deprecating and condemning his position in favor of the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution. It is indeed a most pitiful and disgusting spectacle.

We have said that those numerous Northern Democrats who condemn, as palpably and monstrously unjust, the attempt to bring in Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution and who yet express undiminished confidence in Mr. Buchanan, are miserable sycophants. And they are paltry cowards. The spirit of men is not in them. They have no more nerve than so many sheep. If, as they assume, the taking of Kansas into the confederacy of States in pursuance of the Lecompton fraud would be a gross and manifest violation of the right of the people of Kansas to self-government, if, as they allege, it would be the practical assertion and enforcement of the principle of despotism, surely the President, who is using all his power and influence to carry out the measure, cannot be entirled to the unabated confidence of any honest or any respectable human being.

It will not do to say that the admission of Kansas is only a single matter, and that the President is entitled to confidence because his course in regard to all other matters has been satisfactory to the Northern Democracy. A single act, if that act consists of an attempt to disfranchise the whole people of a Territory and to force a government upon them against their known and notorious will, should surely be enough of itself to destroy forever all confidence in the perpetrator. It is such a stupendous fraud and crime as needs the aid of nothing else to entitle its author to the hottest political damnation. The rights of a single individual have in past times been deemed of sufficient importance to authorize, in the last resort, a war between great nations, and assuredly a bold and flagrant attempt of the Chief Magistrate of our country to strike remorselessly down the franchises of the whole people of a Territory should not be passed by silently or with only a whispered rebuke. A President of the United States may take wrong ground in relation to the tariff, to a national bank, or to internal improvements, and hope to be forgiven and to be honored with the continued confidence of his countrymen, but, when he goes to the extent of wielding his whole official might to shackle a people with a constitution which notoriously they hate, he has sinned beyond all just hope of forgiveness.

The admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution is the leading feature of the Administration; indeed the Washington Union, the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, the Richmond Enquirer, and all of the President's other Lecompton organs declare it to be the only important measure, thus far, of his administration; they all proclaim, evidently by authority from him, that to oppose Lecompton is to oppose his administration and himself—hence an expression of unabated confidence in him by those who denounce the Lecompton Constitution as a shameful and stupendous fraud is to the last degree absurd and preposterous. It is as foolish as it is cowardly. Those Democrats, who, whilst denouncing Lecompton, seek to save themselves politically by fulsome flatteries of Lecompton's chief champion, are destined moreover to find that they are defeating their souls for nothing. The President has no feeling of toleration for them. He is waging against them a war of extermination. We are not aware of a single instance in which he or any member of his cabinet has bestowed even so much as the small favor of an advertisement upon any Democratic newspaper, however able and influential and widely circulated, that declines going with him for the consummation of the Lecompton fraud. The confidence of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats in the President, if they are to be believed, is not abated, but his confidence in them is evidently abated most terribly.

Had the whole Lecompton constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this (the Topeka) organization, and the friends of free government generally, would, if successful, they would have removed the obstacle out of the way of their own revolutionary constitution.—*President's Message.*

Well, what if they *had* voted against it? Wouldn't it have been entirely just and proper? Wouldn't they have had a perfect right to do it? Things have certainly come to a beautiful pass, when a President, elected on account of his especial devotion to popular sovereignty, cites the evident determination of the people to vote in a certain way as illustrating the impropriety and absurdity of allowing them to vote at all.

It would have been an awful crime, to be sure, if the opponents of the Lecompton constitution had voted against it, in the event of its having been submitted to the people. The pith of the President's argument on this point is that the Lecompton constitution was fully entitled to the votes of the people of Kansas, because they would have voted it down if it had been submitted to them. If Mr. Buchanan possessed a particle of honor or manliness his face would be lost in a sea of blushes whenever he recalled this contemptible flummery.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal that slavery exists in every State of the Union by virtue of the constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment, a slaveholding State as Georgia or South Carolina.—*President's Message.*

Our own opinion is that Kansas at present isn't a "State" of any sort.

☞Governor Wise is vehement in opposition to the Lecompton constitution, and the Richmond Enquirer, partly owned and partly edited by a son of Gov. Wise, is vehement in support of the Lecompton constitution. Young America is cutting a big figure in these days.

☞The editor of the Syracuse Journal very happily conveys his impression of the President's Kansas message in the following anecdote:

A certain king once wrote, or attempted to write, a poem. Wishing the opinion of his courtiers in regard to its merits, he called a favorite courtier and having read aloud his first canto, demanded his opinion concerning it. The courtier, who knew a hawk from a handsaw, and was not influenced in an awkward position. He could not conclude favorably to the royal production, and yet, fearful of losing favor that they were poor, lest he might lose his position or his head. His quick wit, however, came to the rescue. Turning to the king with a half-comic look of anxiety and trouble, he replied: "Your Majesty tried to write an indifferent poem, and have succeeded. Why should you fail?"

THE ARABIA'S NEWS.

Indies.—The mail from Bombay (telegraphic anticipations of which were brought out by the Canada) conveys little more than a confirmation of previous advices. It was generally argued by the English papers that the suppression of the rebellion in Oude would entail a serious amount of trouble and require a continued stream of reinforcements.

China.—Passengers from Hong Kong report that the Russian Admiral had come from the north and offered his services as mediator between England and China, which were declined. A similar one from the American Commodore was accepted.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "It is asserted that, the British and French Governments have resolved to march on the capital of Canton should not induce the Emperor to accept the terms offered to him, the allied troops are to march to Pekin, and in that case the Emperor of the French will require additional troops.

Later.—Dates from Hong Kong to the 15th December, received per telegraph:

The French Admiral has proclaimed the blockade of Canton river on the part of France. The island o. Honan, opposite Canton, was occupied on the 15th December by the English and French forces.

The Chinese were allowed ten days to accept an ultimatum.

Lord Elgin's ultimatum was delivered to Yeh, who shows no disposition to submit. The island of Honan was occupied by the English and French. They withheld the Federal patronage from those Democratic editors and others throughout the Union who oppose the Lecompton constitution, and bestowed it lavishly upon those who support that miserable cheat. The Press, of Philadelphia, for example, edited by the man who more than any other living one contributed to Mr. Buchanan's election, and who scorns to throw up his hat for Lecompton, gets nothing; whilst the Pennsylvanian, of the same city, that takes down Lecompton at a single easy swallow, without making a wry face, gets everything the government has to give. So, likewise, our neighbor of the Democrat, who has struck more blows, and more effective ones, for the Democratic party than any other editor or any other man in Kentucky, receives Mr. Buchanan's cold shoulder for his scruples against the pet scheme of the Administration, and beholds the President's especial and "material" smiles showered upon another, who has no scruples, and no similar scruples. And thus it is the country over. We of course do not intend to intimate that the support of the President through thick and thin is rendered in every instance or in any particular instance as the price of the Federal patronage, but most certainly that corrupting largess is distributed with the view of securing such support, and for no other purpose. If it does not effect its object, it is not the fault of the President. He has tried and is trying hard enough to bribe the leading men of his party, in Congress and out of it, and, if he hasn't succeeded, it is only because they are either wiser or better than he is.

Now, fellow-citizens, isn't all this a glorious illustration of Democracy? Isn't it a beautiful specimen of christian statesmanship in the nineteenth century? Can the annals of free government in the darkest centuries present anything much more flagrant or more infamous? We have termed it, in the title of this article, official impropriety. The phrase is milder than the truth will allow. It is base official corruption.

☞The New York Herald, commenting on the President's Kansas Message, says, with as much sincerity as it ever says anything, "there is something truly magnificent in the earnestness with which Mr. Buchanan undertakes the task before him, and the style in which he achieves it is positively sublime." The editor of the Herald is developing a new element of his character. He has long been known as one of the most unprincipled men in the world, and he seems determined to make himself one of the most ridiculous. Not content with being despised he has evidently resolved to be laughed at.

Judging from the sentence we have just quoted an I several other recent attempts in this way, we have no doubt that Bennett will easily succeed in making himself as perfect an object of ridicule as he is of scorn. He is, by common consent, a scoundrel of the first-water, and we have no objection to his becoming a butt of the same order.

the Italians resident in Paris was contemplated.

A bill was to be presented to the Corps Legislatif for granting pensions to the victims of the explosions and their families.

The "instruction" against the prisoners charged with the murderous attempt had been finished, and the trial was expected to take place early in February.

A secret society had been discovered in Paris, and gunpowder and arms had been seized.

Developments by the police of Birmingham, England, show that Pierri and Orsini had laid their plans while residing in that town.

Later Intelligence.—The Paris correspondent of the London Advertiser says that a formal demand has been preferred upon the British Government for the expulsion of Victor Hugo, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and Louis Blanc from the British territory.

It is stated that Rudio, the youngest of the Italian prisoners, has revealed everything connected with the plot to assassinate the Emperor. The trial will take place about the 10th of February.

The correspondent of the London Herald says that on the 21st twenty-two persons were arrested in the gardens of the Tuileries, each with a loaded revolver in his pocket.

Opening of the French Legislature.—The opening of the Legislature took place on the 18th instant, and the Emperor delivered a comparatively lengthy speech upon the occasion. After dwelling upon local matters, comprising allusions to the internal progress of the country, financial and military and naval affairs, he proceeded as follows:

"The establishments of our arsenals are occupied with the alterations which are so necessary in the structure of ships. Our navy upholds on every sea the honor of our flag. In China it combats, in concert with the English fleet, to obtain redress for cowardly injuries, and to avenge the blood of our Missionaries who have been cruelly massacred. The relations of France with foreign powers have never been better than at present. Our old allies, faithful to the sentiments existing out of our common cause, display toward us the same confidence as before; and the new ones, by their good offices and loyal co-operation upon all great questions, would almost cause us to regret that we had combated against them.

"I have been enabled to convince myself, at Osborne as at Stuttgart, that the sovereigns preserve the closest of former ties, and also my wish to form new ones, were equally participated in by the Chiefs of two great Empires. If the policy of France is appreciated in Belgium, if any doubts still linger to have the good sense to meddle only with questions which directly concern us, whether as a nation or as a great European Power. I have, therefore, no ground for interfering in the quarrels of the Duchies, by which Germany is at present agitated; for that purely German question will continue to be such so long as the integrity of Denmark shall not be threatened. If on the other hand I have occupied myself with the affairs of Neufchatel, it is because the King of Prussia had asked for my good offices, and I was so happy on this occasion as to contribute to the final conclusion of a dispute which might have become dangerous to the repose of Europe.

"With respect to the Principalities, astonishment is expressed at our disagreement with several of our allies. The reason is, that the disinterested policy of France has always led her to favor, as far as treaties permit, the desires of those Peoples who turn their eyes towards her. Nevertheless, the Conferences about to be held at Paris will permit us to exercise a spirit of conciliation calculated to lessen the difficulties inseparable from divergencies of opinion.

"Such, gentlemen, is a rapid sketch of our situation, and here I might terminate my discourse. But I think it is well at the opening of the session for us to examine with you where we stand, what we desire. Only those causes which are well defined and clearly expressed create profound convictions; only those unfurled standards which are carried high inspire sincere devotedness.

"What is the Empire? Is it a government hostile to enlightenment, seeking to depress generous impulse, and to prevent the elaboration in public manner of all that is good and civilizing in the principles of '89? No. The Empire has written its principles at the head of its constitution; it has frankly adopted all which the nation might not be unlearning to its soul for good; but at the same time it is the enemy of all abstract theory—it aims at a power that shall be strong, capable of vanquishing the obstacles which may impede its march. It has sought and got that the advance of every new power must for a long time be a struggle. Besides, it is a truth written on every page of the history of France and England, that liberty without restraint (entrave) is impossible as long as there exists in the country an obstinate faction which denies the fundamental basis of the government. For then liberty, instead of enlightening, controlling, ameliorating, becomes in the hands of parties merely a lever to overturn. Thus, as I have just accepted as my motto liberty in the development of public order, I repudiate the deceitful price of concessions extorted from weakness, but in order to deserve the approbation of posterity by founding something durable in France, I do not fear to say to you that, whatever may be said, the present danger does not lie in the excessive prerogatives of power, but rather in the absence of repressive laws.

"Thus the late elections, notwithstanding their satisfactory result, have in certain localities offered an afflicting spectacle; conflicting parties have taken advantage of them to agitate the country, and we have seen some men boldly avowing themselves enemies of our national institutions, deceive the electors, and, having obtained their votes by false promises, repudiate them with audacity. I will not compromise the position of such a scandal, and you will oblige every eligible candidate to take the oath to the Constitution before placing himself before the country. The purification of men's minds should be the constant aim of our endeavors, and you will aid me to reduce every extreme and factious opposition to silence.

"It is not painful in a country which is tranquil, prosperous, and respected in Europe, to see on one hand persons revile a government to which they owe the security they enjoy, and on the other, men abusing the free exercise of their political rights to undermine institutions accepted with eagerness by the nation? Let those who instigate troubles and organise plots know that their day is past.

"I cannot conclude without speaking to you of the criminal attempt which has just taken place. I return thanks to heaven for the visible protection with which it has covered the Empress and myself, and which on one hand will have been the best, Nevertheless, these conspiracies teach more than one useful lesson. The first is that the parties who have recourse to assassination prove their weakness and impotence by the fanaticism naturally assisted in spelling the affray. The utmost excitement prevailed, and it was feared that the ruffians would become general, and that things more deadly than men's doubled hands would be brought into requisition. But happily this was not the case. Some of the members were "half-cocked," but not their fire-arms. I have seen many personal conflicts but none more exciting than this, and none where a greater number of members took part. The members had been nearly "fagged out" with the *important* business of listening to the long speech of the opposing party, and when the Empire will live with me; and should I fall, the Empire would ever be confirmed by my death, for the indignation of the people and the army would further the new supporter to the throne of my son. Let us then look forward to the future with confidence; let us prove by unbroken anxious thoughts to our task—be good of all and the grandeur of the country. God protect France."

The Revue de Paris and the newspaper Le Spectateur (formerly the Assemble Nationale) have been suppressed for the publication of articles hostile to republican principles. The conductors of the Estafette newspaper have been condemned to two months' imprisonment and five hundred francs fine, for an outrage on public morality and religion."

Serious failures had occurred at Marseilles. The principal is that of the house of A. Duclos, in the South American bide trade, with liabilities estimated at more than 2,000,000.

Latest.—The funds were buoyant on Friday, and the 3 per cents closed at 69.85.

Spain.—Madrid letters mention further failures, including that of the house of Conte, Files Aine Freres.

West Indies.—The first batch of African immigrants under the new contract by the French Government arrived at Martinique recently. Symptoms of discontent had already appeared among the Africans on the island, and an attempt at flight to St. Lucia had been discovered on one of the estates.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

Exciting Scene—A Free Fight—The Battle Begun—The Kansas Question, etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

For the first time this session, the House of Representatives yesterday were engaged in a contest, the success of which depended upon physical endurance, apart from numerical strength.

The President's Kansas message was pending, and Mr. Harris, of Illinois, moved to refer it to a Select Committee of fifteen members, to inquire into *all* the facts attending the formation of the Lecompton constitution, with power to send for persons and papers. He moved the previous question to stop debate and bring the House to a direct vote. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, objected to the application of the "gag," as it is sometimes called, and begun to make motions to adjourn; to excuse certain members from voting; to call of the House, &c., &c., tactics scarcely resorted to by parliamentarians to resist the taking of a question pending the consideration of a weighty subject, such as that before Congress.

Good humor quickly disappeared, but the proceedings until half-past 2 o'clock this morning, when the House was startled by a scrimmage between Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, and Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, the one a fire-eating Secessionist, the other as ardent on the Freesoil side of the controversy. It appears that Mr. Keitt commenced the affray, and on such occasions it takes but little to get up a "good fight" light, as the members call it, before the friends of these parties pitched in. From my favorable position in the gallery, I had a fine view of the disgraceful proceedings. At least a dozen honorables became involved in the battle, striking right and left with an earnestness worthy of the most accomplished pugilists, but with not an equal amount of skill! North and South were thus engaged in a recontre which must tell badly upon congressional morals. The Speaker promptly sought to restore order, imperatively calling to his aid the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, who rushed into the fight and most naturally assisted in quelling the affray. The utmost excitement prevailed, and it was feared that the fisticuffs would become general, and that things more deadly than men's doubled hands would be brought into requisition. But happily this was not the case. Some of the members were "half-cocked," but not their fire-arms. I have seen many personal conflicts but none more exciting than this, and none where a greater number of members took part. The members had been nearly "fagged out" with the *important* business of listening to the long speech of the opposing party, and when a majority of them had been dozing in their seats or on the settees outside the bar of the House. But this lamb-like condition of things was soon changed into the fierceness of the tiger. They were "all alive" and on their feet, and "ready for the fray."

It certainly was not designed to have a "free fight," but one was certainly afforded. After the disgraceful scene there was a desire for peace. No apologies were offered for the breach of order, nor is it certain any will be made. I learn this morning, however, that Mr Keitt regrets the occurrence. He is socially a good fellow, and I have no doubt that his ardent temperament led him into this folly. Would that not only his zeal, but that of all others, were tempered by discretion; especially is this desirable in the members of Congress of both branches. It may be interesting to know that none of the sons of "Old Kentuck" took a hand in this "scrimmage," or fight, or miniature battle. The Palmetto and the Keystone originated the disgrace.

This was the first proceeding of the kind in the beautiful new Hall of Representatives, which was now inaugurated to fisticuffs.

The House has been in session continuously eighteen hours and a half. The members were continually going to and coming from the refreshment rooms, where they were, probably, not a little "fighting shrinky," as usual on the occasion of night sessions. On Monday the questions connected with the reference of the Kansas message will be taken. This will be the most important question, unquestionably, at present. It came from General Quitman. The anti-Lecompton constitution had a decided majority with them. Whether this shall continue *nous verrons.*

The Senate, too, has the Kansas matter before them. The two furnaces of Congress are now in full blast. "Kansas," "Kansas," is the prevailing cry.

As I previously informed you, exciting times have commenced, and will continue for an indefinite period. The temper of both Northern and Southern men is aroused. Neither party shows the least sign of wavering. The battle will wax hotter. The heart of every lover of his country must regret this feverish state of excitement, for there is no telling where the matter may end. That some of the members would if they could sunder the Union there is no doubt, but that there is a majority strongly for the continuance of the Confederacy is equally certain. God grant us a safe deliverance.

SIDNEY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The Committee on Territories had under consideration this morning the President's Kansas message and the Lecompton constitution, but arrived at no conclusion as to their action.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

There is one error of which the friends of Lecompton, in Pennsylvania and other Northern States, should disabuse them-elves in an instant. It is this: They are led to say that even if the Lecompton Constitution be accepted by Congress, Kansas be admitted under it as a State into this Union, in that event the people in that Territory can change that instrument so as to strike out the slavery provision, and provide for free State institutions immediately afterward. This the Southern men deny—they make no evasion or equivocation.—They hold — Toombs, and every one of them — that the constitution of Kansas, as accepted by Congress, cannot be chan-ed, so far as slavery is concerned, until 1864! That to change it sooner is to inaugurate a revolution; that a constitution cannot be changed *without revolution* in any other manner than that which it itself prescribes. Then between now and 1864, with the basis of slavery institutions now established, there will be a superstructure raised which it will be next to impossible to topple over, even if the majority, the large majority, were in favor of toppling it over.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Further Advance in Cotton.

PORTLAND, Feb. 10.

The steamship Indian has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to the 27th.

The sales of cotton for the three days were 29,000 bales at a further advance of ⅛d, of which speculators took 4,000 bales. Uplands 7¼d. The market closed buoyant with an advancing tendency, and there were more buyers than sellers. Holders were demanding an advance.

Manchester advices are favorable.

Breadstuffs had a declining tendency. Corn was firm and had slightly advanced.

Provisions quiet. Consols 95⅛@95¼ for money and account.

The wedding of the Princess Royal came off on the 25th with imposing ceremonies.

The American ship Adriatic had been captured and taken back to Marseilles by a man-of-war.

There are further details of India news, but they are unimportant. The rebels were threatening Aleunbagh.

The steamer Niagara arrived out on the 25th.

Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote flour very dull and a decline on all qualities. Western 22@23; Canadian 24@25. Wheat declining 2d on all qualities and quotations barely maintained; red 6s 2d, white 7s@7s 7d, choice 7s 9d. Corn active at 6d@1s advance; mixed yellow 33s 6d@35s, white 36s@37s. Lard quiet at 57s.

Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Lard steady and quiet. Rosin firm at 9s. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee dull. Rice dull, but Carolina firm at 19s 6d and 20s 3d. Turpentine from 30s 6d to 31s 6d.

London Market.—Wheat dull at a decline of 1d. Coffee quiet at a decline of 6d@1s. Tea little inquiry; prices weak. Rice dull.

The steamers of the 26th ult. arrived at 9 A. M., and the City of Baltimore and North Star sailed on the same day.

The marriage of the Princess Royal took place according to programme. The day was observed as a general holiday. There was a demonstration of joy, vociferously after the ceremony, when the bride gave way to her feelings and fell on her mother's bosom.

The streets of London were brilliantly illuminated on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal. In Belfast fireworks were let off in honor of the marriage. In the principal streets the crowds evinced a riotous disposition by throwing stones. A large police force attempted to restore order and they were assailed with missiles. Finally the disturbance was put down by the police, who had read the riot act and took prompt measures to disperse the mob. All quiet at midnight.

France.—A proposition for dividing the empire into Presidential departments, to be commanded by generals most attached to the Napoleon dynasty, is being entertained by the government.

England.—During the proceedings at the launch of the Leviathan, on the 23d, a crane handle sprung over of all that is good and civilizing in the principles of '89? No. The Empire has written its principles at the head of its constitution; it has frankly adopted all which the nation might not be unlearning to its soul for good; but at the same time it is the enemy of all abstract theory—it aims at a power that shall be strong, capable of vanquishing the obstacles which may impede its march. It has sought and got that the advance of every new power must for a long time be a struggle. Besides, it is a truth written on every page of the history of France and England, that liberty without restraint (entrave) is impossible as long as there exists in the country an obstinate faction which denies the fundamental basis of the government. For then liberty, instead of enlightening, controlling, ameliorating, becomes in the hands of parties merely a lever to overturn. Thus, as I have just accepted as my motto liberty in the development of public order, I repudiate the deceitful price of concessions extorted from weakness, but in order to deserve the approbation of posterity by founding something durable in France, I do not fear to say to you that, whatever may be said, the present danger does not lie in the excessive prerogatives of power, but rather in the absence of repressive laws.

"Thus the late elections, notwithstanding their satisfactory result, have in certain localities offered an afflicting spectacle; conflicting parties have taken advantage of them to agitate the country, and we have seen some men boldly avowing themselves enemies of our national institutions, deceive the electors, and, having obtained their votes by false promises, repudiate them with audacity. I will not compromise the position of such a scandal, and you will oblige every eligible candidate to take the oath to the Constitution before placing himself before the country. The purification of men's minds should be the constant aim of our endeavors, and you will aid me to reduce every extreme and factious opposition to silence.

"It is not painful in a country which is tranquil, prosperous, and respected in Europe, to see on one hand persons revile a government to which they owe the security they enjoy, and on the other, men abusing the free exercise of their political rights to undermine institutions accepted with eagerness by the nation? Let those who instigate troubles and organise plots know that their day is past.

"I cannot conclude without speaking to you of the criminal attempt which has just taken place. I return thanks to heaven for the visible protection with which it has covered the Empress and myself, and which on one hand will have been the best, Nevertheless, these conspiracies teach more than one useful lesson. The first is that the parties who have recourse to assassination prove their weakness and impotence by the fanaticism naturally assisted in spelling the affray. The utmost excitement prevailed, and it was feared that the fisticuffs would become general, and that things more deadly than men's doubled hands would be brought into requisition. But happily this was not the case. Some of the members were "half-cocked," but not their fire-arms. I have seen many personal conflicts but none more exciting than this, and none where a greater number of members took part. The members had been nearly "fagged out" with the *important* business of listening to the long speech of the opposing party, and when a majority of them had been dozing in their seats or on the settees outside the bar of the House. But this lamb-like condition of things was soon changed into the fierceness of the tiger. They were "all alive" and on their feet, and "ready for the fray."

It certainly was not designed to have a "free fight," but one was certainly afforded. After the disgraceful scene there was a desire for peace. No apologies were offered for the breach of order, nor is it certain any will be made. I learn this morning, however, that Mr Keitt regrets the occurrence. He is socially a good fellow, and I have no doubt that his ardent temperament led him into this folly. Would that not only his zeal, but that of all others, were tempered by discretion; especially is this desirable in the members of Congress of both branches. It may be interesting to know that none of the sons of "Old Kentuck" took a hand in this "scrimmage," or fight, or miniature battle. The Palmetto and the Keystone originated the disgrace.

This was the first proceeding of the kind in the beautiful new Hall of Representatives, which was now inaugurated to fisticuffs.

The House has been in session continuously eighteen hours and a half. The members were continually going to and coming from the refreshment rooms, where they were, probably, not a little "fighting shrinky," as usual on the occasion of night sessions. On Monday the questions connected with the reference of the Kansas message will be taken. This will be the most important question, unquestionably, at present. It came from General Quitman. The anti-Lecompton constitution had a decided majority with them. Whether this shall continue *nous verrons.*

The Senate, too, has the Kansas matter before them. The two furnaces of Congress are now in full blast. "Kansas," "Kansas," is the prevailing cry.

As I previously informed you, exciting times have commenced, and will continue for an indefinite period. The temper of both Northern and Southern men is aroused. Neither party shows the least sign of wavering. The battle will wax hotter. The heart of every lover of his country must regret this feverish state of excitement, for there is no telling where the matter may end. That some of the members would if they could sunder the Union there is no doubt, but that there is a majority strongly for the continuance of the Confederacy is equally certain. God grant us a safe deliverance.

SIDNEY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The Committee on Territories had under consideration this morning the President's Kansas message and the Lecompton constitution, but arrived at no conclusion as to their action.

☞At the pigeon roost in Indiana, about seventeen miles from this city, the slaughter is said to be prodigious. Thousands upon thousands of birds are destroyed nightly. It is probably very well that men and boys should kill as many as they and their friends may wish to eat or to sell. But, if they go further than this and slay in a mere spirit of wantonness, they are guilty of gross and unpardonable inhumanity. We would not trust, in any of the affairs of life, a person capable of the commission of such an outrage.

☞The resolution of Mr. Harris on the Kansas constitution, which was adopted by the House, is as follows:

That the message of the President, concerning the constitution framed at Lecompton, in the Territory of Kansas, by a convention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a select committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Speaker.

That said committee be instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said constitution and laws, if any, under which the same was originated, and whether such laws have been complied with and followed.

Whether said constitution provides for a republican form of government, and whether there are included within the provisions of said constitution any legislation to be exhibit i to a representative in this House upon the basis now fixed by law, and whether said constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas.

Also, the number of votes cast, if any, and when, in favor of a convention to form a constitution as aforesaid, and the places where they were cast, and the number cast at each place of voting and in each county in the Territory.

The apportionment of delegates to said convention among different counties and election districts of said Territory, and the census or registration under which the same was made, and whether the same was just and fair or in compliance with law.

The names of the delegates to said convention, and the number of votes cast for each candidate for delegate, and the places where they were cast, and the number cast in favor of a majority of the delegates to said convention.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 21st of December last, for and against said constitution, and for and against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 4th day of January last, for and against said constitution, and for and against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the day last aforesaid for any State and Legislative officers thereof, and the number so cast for each candidate for such offices, and the places where they were cast.

That said committee also ascertain, as nearly as possible, what portion, if any, of the votes cast on the 21st of December and 4th of January aforesaid were fraudulent or illegal.

Whether any portion, and if so, what portion, of the people of Kansas are in open rebellion against the laws of the country.

That said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

—Duaing the afternoon session of Wednesday, the Senate transacted the following business:

A H. R. bill to authorize the county court of Logan to change the subscription to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—passed.

A H. R. bill to amend the law in relation to county Judges—passed.

A H. R. bill to authorize Barren county to subscribe stock in the Barren County Railroad—passed

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1858.

MORE OF LESS IMPORTANCE, BY TRUE.—"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, writes from Washington, under date of February 8, as follows:

Gen. Calhoun has been several days and has had interviews with the President and with Senator Douglas, and other prominent men on both sides of the Kansas question. Numbers of communications have been called upon him, and he is very frank in his communications on the subject of the election of the 4th of January. I learned, last night, that he has informed members of Congress and others that he has, since his arrival here, received information which will settle the question of the election for State officers and the State Legislature in favor of the Free State candidates. He had stated his opinion adverse to this result upon his first arrival here. Perhaps the testimony just received, which was given before the organization of the Territorial Legislature, in regard to the returns from some of the precincts, have had the effect to change Gen. Calhoun's judgment in the matter.

This is the most authentic shape in which we have yet seen the statement that Gen. Calhoun has resolved to give certificates of election to the Free State candidates. The statement is probably true. If it is, in securing the substantial and immediate triumph of the Free State party, it unquestionably increases in some degree the chances of the acceptance of the Lecompton constitution by Congress. For, obviously, if that instrument is already peaceably defeated in Kansas, its enemies will have far less reason to oppose it "to the bitter end" at Washington. The fact, once established beyond all shadow of doubt, that the victory to the South, if won, will be "an empty as inanity itself", will be very likely to relax the energies of the adversaries of Lecompton in Congress, and possibly even some, enough of them at least to turn the scale in its favor, to listen favorably to the President's spirit song of the absolute sovereignty of the majority of a State. And of course this fact is indisputable, if the entire government of Kansas is conceded to the Free State party, under the peaceful forms of law. The Lecompton constitution, in this event, will, if accepted by Congress, be simply a name, and that only for a moment. It will never live to get to Kansas. It will fall still-born from the hands of Congress.

We presume there is nobody blind or mad enough to dispute this. The Free State officers of Kansas, the officers to whom the government of the State will be quietly yielded, if the report in hand is correct, have publicly proclaimed that they were selected to destroy instead of vitalizing the Lecompton Constitution, and that they haven't the remotest thought of doing anything else. They have solemnly pledged themselves to crush or strangle the Lecompton Constitution on the statute-book, if Congress puts it there, and they solemnly declare that they intend to faithfully redeem their pledge. And, if the government shall be surrendered to them, as now seems probable, they will most undoubtedly keep their word. And, what is more, neither the Administration nor the South can gainsay their perfect right to do so. The thing, as the President interprets law and order, is entirely legal and regular.

"The majority," says Mr. Buchanan, "can unmake constitutions at pleasure." What, then, does a constitution vehemently and bitterly opposed by the majority justly amount to? What are its rightful restraints?" The President admits that they are, in effect, nothing." The Legislature already elected," he says, "may, at its first session, submit the question to the vote of the people, whether they will or not, have a convention to amend their constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will." And this is exactly what the Legislature referred to has already done. It has even now taken the first lawful step toward the formation of a new constitution, which shall oust the Lecompton instrument either from Congress or from the place of dignity to which Congress may have exalted it. And there is very good reason to suppose that it will press on to the final consummation with all possible rapidity. The Lecompton Constitution, therefore, if accepted by Congress, is doomed to a prompt extinction in accordance with the formula prescribed by the President himself. If set up, it is almost immediate overthrow by means which Mr. Buchanan recognizes as lawful is a fixed result.

In the mean time, what is to confer even a momentary vitality upon the Lecompton constitution, when confided, as it probably will be, if accepted at all, to State officers who are pledged and who avow their determination to destroy it? Who shall compel those officers to act under the Lecompton constitution? The central government can lawfully interfere only when required to do so by the local government, and the local government, in this event, will be itself the sole offender. It will scarcely invoke the intervention of the President to correct its own willful inaction. With the State government deliberately passive, and the only nerve along which the national government can transmit its will thus paralyzed or severed, what can be done? What must happen? Why evidently the Lecompton constitution will be inert, lifeless, as dead as an amputated limb, for the lack of all acts of official volition. It will be simply powerless for evil or so much thank parchment. It will perish of inanition or will languish and die of vacancy. It can't be galvanized even into a partial, spasmodic existence. The interval between the admission of Kansas under it and its formal abolition by the people in favor of a constitution to suit themselves will doubtless be marked by a sort of Provisional Free State Government conducted without the slightest respect for its provisions. It will be denied even a slender, parenthetical life. It will be a wretched and utter nullity.

A strong conviction of this fact, we repeat, will very probably abate the fierceness of the opposition to the Lecompton constitution in Congress, and, under the extraordinary pressure of Executive influence, favor its ultimate acceptance by that body. The North, as a section, has certainly little or nothing to apprehend from such a result. But to the South it is swelling with peril. The victory, if obtained, will be shadowy, but shadowy only in its benefits. Its evils will be substantial enough. It will be a victory achieved at the sacrifice of justice, constitutional right, and the most sacred public pledges. It will be a victory, not over the North, for the North will be the real victor, but over that sectional good faith and those principles of political justice which constitute the great bulwark of the South within the Union.

☞ Col. Forney, in reference to the violent personal attacks made upon him by the Washington Union, says:

> We have been assailed from early life by Mr. Buchanan's friends, and we think we might survive the attacks of his friends.

The Administration should certainly blush to let its organs proclaim Col. Forney, as they do, a man stained with the deepest and grossest personal dishonor. Whatever his private or personal character may be or may have been, every attack upon it by an Administration organ is an attack upon the Administration itself. If his private life has been dishonorable, Mr. Buchanan, by his active support of him, has basely dishonored himself.

The matters to which the Washington Union alludes as proofs of Col. Forney's personal dishonor have for years been known to the whole people of the country, to Mr. Buchanan certainly no less than to all others. Yet, Mr. Buchanan, soon after his election to the Presidency, did, in his anxiety to secure the election of Col. Forney to the high office of U. S. Senator, perpetrate the gross indecorum of writing a letter avowedly intended to operate directly upon the votes of the Democracy of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Not succeeding in getting his especial favorite elected to the Senate, he offered him the Liverpool consulship, by far the richest consulship in his gift, and, on his declining to accept it, proposed to make it still richer—to make it worth a hundred thousand dollars during the four current years. And, failing to induce his dear pet to accept that position, he warmly and earnestly proffered to him any other office in his gift with only the exceptions of a first-class foreign mission and a seat in the Cabinet, and even these exceptions, it was well known, were reluctantly made by the President and would not have been made at all but for the violent and vehement remonstrance of some of the President's leading friends—especially from the South.

Surely, if Mr. Forney is the degraded man personally that President Buchanan's immediate organs now represent him, President Buchanan richly deserves the execration and contempt of every man in the nation for having attempted, with a full and perfect knowledge of his standing and character, to elevate him to one of those exalted offices which can never, without a violation of public propriety and decency, be filled by any but men of integrity and worth. Let the organs remember that the blows they deal on the head of Forney fall with a bruising, mashing, crushing effect upon the head of their master.

☞ Mr. Revill, the Democratic candidate for the clerkship of the Court of Appeals, has published a very large number of appointments to speak, extending from March 1st to May 28. We hope that George McKee will meet him everywhere. If he does, he will make the Americans proud of their candidate and the Democrats ashamed of theirs.

During the late Presidential canvass, when one of the assistant Americans of an obscure Kentucky spoke in Mr. Revill's neighborhood, Mr. R. in the vanity of his vain soul, got up and replied to him. The effect of this in his rejoinder took up, as it were, the little man, rubbed him between his thumb and forefinger 'till he was like a pinch of snuff, and threw the dust contemptuously aside. He heard the incident much talked of and laughed about in Warsaw, a good many miles from the scene of performance, nearly a year afterwards. Revill will never hear the last of it even from his own personal and political friends, unless George McKee's operations upon him shall make them forget it.

☞ Pennsylvania appears to have a couple of very silly Senators in Congress. If we may judge from the display they have made of themselves upon the Kansas business, one of them is a big fool and the other in more senses than one a Digger.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1858.

KANSAS MOVEMENTS—GEN. CALHOUN.—A proposition, in the form of a resolution, will be offered from the Lecompton side, to the effect that the people of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, every provision in that instrument to the contrary notwithstanding, will have the right to change it at any time after its acceptance, if it be accepted, by Congress. This is a concession.

Gen. Calhoun visited Judge Douglas shortly after his arrival. They had a long conversation, several persons being present. The Judge urged in reference to the returns from Delaware Crossing. Calhoun made no answer. He was then told that the question was again made. Calhoun replied that the return had been properly certified. Judge Douglas then gave them some sworn evidence on the subject. Calhoun read and turned pale. About 1 o'clock at night Calhoun sent to Douglas's house that he was convinced there had been fraud at Delaware Crossing—340 votes being put down where only 40 votes were cast—and that he had made the correction in the record with the approval of the President. He authorized Judge Douglas, Mr. Harris, of Illinois, and Gen. Quitman to publish this fact.

MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1858.

☞ The editor of the New York Journal of Commerce announces the appearance, in his editorial room, of the first mosquito of the season. Some of the *smallest* of the mosquitoes of the season are making their daily or weekly appearance in the editorial rooms of certain of the Democratic papers of the West.

☞ We have to say to the Elizabethtown Democrat that Mr. Forman's communication was published in our paper as an advertisement, and that a reply must be published, if at all, in the same manner.

☞ The Columbus Statesman, which has been the leader of the Ohio Democracy for more than twenty-five years, uses this remarkably plain language in speaking of the Lecompton fraud:

> The Washington Union is calling upon the Democracy to sustain such damnable foolery as this, pretending that it is the will of the people of Kansas. Let it call!

[Translated from the Louisville "Analyzer," 12th inst.]

VIRGINIA.—The Philadelphia Press, which has worked better than any other paper in the Union to insure the election of Buchanan, is in spite of this not patronized by the administration in the shape of advertisements because it is opposed to the Lecompton swindle. The same is the case with the Louisville Democrat. This paper, which has been patronized by *every* Democratic administration, is, since its opposition to the Lecompton swindle, no longer patronized by the present administration. The patronage is bestowed upon that mercenary sheet, the Louisville Courier. The Czar of Russia is not as great a despot as Buchanan.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

Friday's Proceedings.

House.—The Sergeant-at-arms having reported he had, in obedience to the order of the House, arrested John W. Forney, that he was prepared to bring him before the bar. The Speaker in pursuance of a resolution adopted on motion of Mr. Stanton asked him what excuse he had for not answering the order heretofore given him to appear before the House to answer for alleged contempt committed by him. He answered the House in all sincerity he did not design nor suppose himself guilty of such offense, and whether he is now prepared to answer depends on his understanding of the precedents in the case. Some time in March last to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, more or less, and whether he is now prepared to answer that and all other questions.

The witness was sworn by the Speaker as to the truth of his written reply, which was to the effect that he was here in obedience to an order of

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

BRYANTSVILLE, KY., Jan. 7, '58.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: I noticed in your last weekly a paragraph in reference to the damage to the corn crop. It was so late maturing, and the rains have been so incessant since that time, with continued warm weather, that no section of the corn growing country has escaped. Intelligence from Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois represent it as worse in those States than in Kentucky and Tennessee. If this be so, it is bad indeed. The Kentucky corn is so badly damaged that it is fit for nothing but cattle. It was admitted by every one at Paris last Monday, that it has depressed the mule market, from the size available on almost every plantation suitable to drive away the fly, and consequently the raising of this note to inquire, first, is the crop so universally injured as we in the country understand it to be, and second, what effect it will have upon the wheat crop? At the way, almost every pen of wheat in my section of country is more or less injured—some totally ruined from the continued wet and warm weather. I have little doubt that the wheat is injured in all sections of the country. We farmers do our share in supporting the press, and we like to be faithfully and constantly advised of the state of the crops, the weather, &c. And I assure you we have no complaint to make against the press for not having kept us advised of the *magnificence* of the wheat and corn crops. It seems to me almost every other paragraph alluded to the subject. Well, this season has shown what we farmers have to contend with, and the reason you are now so silent in reference to their loss is out of a tender regard to our feelings; you think it bad enough for us to lose our crops, without being told of it.

Please excuse my inquiries, and oblige an old subscriber, who will still take the Journal in spite of the times, if he has to pay for it in damaged wheat and corn. ENGINEER.

REMARKS.—We take great pains to obtain reliable information for the benefit of the farmers, and feel desirous that they and not the speculators should reap the benefit of all changes in value of produce. For this purpose we lay before them *facts*; they must make their own deductions. From all sources we hear of great injury to the corn crop; we hear but little in regard to wheat. Immense quantities of corn are unquestionably ruined, still larger quantities greatly damaged, and consequently the great surplus will be greatly reduced. The effect must be of course to enhance the value of all kinds of grain should there be an export demand. At present the demand is limited to home consumption, and for this we think there will be an ample supply, notwithstanding the loss by the wet season. Farmers must watch the markets, of which we give them weekly a carefully compiled report, and be governed by that in forming their opinions. Our opinion could only be based upon such information as we give them, and, being equally liable with theirs to be erroneous, might lead your correspondent if incorrect.

REPORT ON WINTER APPLES.—The fruit committee of the Kentucky Horticultural Society, composed of Lawrence Young, Ormsby Hite, H. P. Byram, T. S Kennedy, Wm. Mix, John Thatcher, and Arthur Peter, met on Saturday, the 30th ult., to examine some specimens of fruit submitted to the Society by Col. Lewis Sanders, of Grassy Hills, and Mr. S. H. T. Woolfolk, of Meade county. We give below the report of the committee. Col. Sanders is well known as an enthusiastic pomologist and scientific farmer. The Society has no more valuable correspondent than he. The seedling apple from Mr. Woolfolk will be examined again later in the season by the committee, and if, on comparing it with some specimens received from Mr Downer of Elkton, it should be found worthy of further notice, specimens will be forwarded to Mr. Downer, and also to Dr. Warder of Ohio. These are some qualities possessed by this seedling that may make it a desirable addition to our list of late keeping apples.

In this connection, we may add that a committee was appointed to communicate the desire of this Society to the Commissioner of Patents that Mr. Townend Glover may be directed to investigate the fruits, excellent roots, and insects of this part of the country as early a day as practicable. We have before alluded to this subject. It is one of importance. If, through Mr. Glover's labors, each State should be placed in possession of a set of models such as he is preparing, it would do more to disseminate knowledge in these important branches than any other means we know of.

REPORT OF THE FRUIT COMMITTEE OF THE KY. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ON APPLES.

Cheese Apple—From Col. Sanders, Grass Hills Stem ¾ to ¾ inch long; calix closed; form oblong, tapering to cylindrical; skin light green, striped on a light yellow ground; basin slightly planted; core small; seed dark brown; flavor sub-acid—"good;" flesh light yellow; texture tender; size rather below medium; specimens grew on young, bushy head, firm strong wood; grafts received by Col. S. from James Munday, near Bryant's Station. Keep eating condition from 1st *October till 1st January to perfection. 1st December.*

Seedling—From S. H. T. Woolfolk, Esq., Meade county, Ky. Stem ¾ to ¾ inch long; calix closed; basin of medium depth, slightly planted; form obovate, inclining to conical; skin light green, and when ripe white—very firm; color greenish yellow shaded with reddish brown toward the sun; flavor slightly sub-acid—"good;" may be valuable on account of the keeping qualities, as specimens in the month of May "keeps till 1-4 of May;" tree vigorous, strong upright growth, young wood dark reddish gray; originated near Concordia, Kentucky.

TOBACCO PLANT BEDS.—In selecting a spot for plants, we prefer a location with a fair southeastern exposure, whether on bottom or upland, convenient to a bold stream of water, where irrigation can be applied with facility in times of excessive drought.

As much importance as we attach to the location, source, and native fertility of the soil, we deem the preparation a matter of no less consideration.

Our first process, after providing a good supply of wood, is to clear off all leaves, trash, and even the stumps, that one not in the way may be easily removed. We rake clean and then sweep with brush, and then kindle large log fires on one edge of the patch, and let them burn until the surface is red hot, and then with hoes and rakes scrape fire.

The next step is to break the land deep with a sharp coulter, running the coulter several times over it, each time in the same direction, we following in the furrow with strong mattocks, and then grub, hoe, cutting out the roots. Each hoeing is followed by the rake. When by this process the roots are cleared out we repeat the hoeing several times with sharp hilling hoes, to thoroughly pulverize the soil, with the rake, until the whole is in perfect tilth.

If we have a supply of old stable manure which has sufficiently fermented to have killed the grass seed, we scatter it well over the bed to be dug in well beaten and chopped in, before seeding. We have also applied it immediately after seeding, on the surface, with entire success; in which case we have given the ground a slight rolling before sowing, and applying afterwards when the plants are up a light dusting of well-pulverized stable or hen house sweepings.

We endeavor, after distributing the tobacco seed equally, to tread the ground firmly and smoothly before covering with brush.

Our mode of covering is to lay the brush with the tops pointing south, the butts of each course lying on the ground and not on the tops of the brush, as is practiced by many. The effect of this is to admit the rays of the sun, while the north winds are excluded.

We omit—if in its proper place to say that the patch should be burned every four feet which will help to give the soil that particular character which fits it to stand both wet and dry.

We shall now proceed to give our practice on the growing plants. As soon as they are well up, we commence making the compost for their nourishment, manure, well beaten and run through a common sand sieve. Once a week is not too often to make this application. After the plants begin to show the third leaf, we commence watering, and soon after increasing the quantity of manure as the plants advance until they are sufficient in size to plant the crop.

We have often heard complaints of the destruction of the young plants by the fly, but we have never, in forty year's experience, seriously suffered from this insect. To avoid it, we watch our plants carefully, and, on the appearance of the enemy, if, we cover them with a liberal quantity of fine dry manure. There are several varieties of manure that are available on almost every plantation suitable to drive away the fly, and consequently the raising of plants. The droppings of sheep, hogs, cows, and manure from the stable are equally efficacious; and, as often as the flies return, should be applied.

We usually sow about a gill to the table spoonful of seed to each hundred square yards. This we find generally thick enough, and not too thick.

We have found that a very large quantity of land required to raise enough plants for the crop. Our usual estimate is one hundred square yards to the thousand hills. We think this, with proper care and attention, will be an ample allowance.

Southern Farmer.

HOW WINE IS MADE IN CALIFORNIA.—The first operation in the process of wine-making, after the grapes arrive at the wine cellar, is to break off the stems; six men are employed in this operation. The grapes, as they come from the vineyard, are thrown upon coarse wire sieves, which are fairly set at an angle of about forty degrees, and rubbed against the mills. Wooden forks are used to shell the grapes, which, as they are detached and moved about on the sieves, fall through into a hopper, which conveys them to the mill. The stems remain upon the sieves, and are removed by hand. The mill is formed by two horizontal wooden cylinders, about three feet long and ten inches or more in diameter. These are kept in motion by means of a small steam engine, which is turned by one man. The mashed grapes fall from the cylinders into a large shallow tank, from which the juice is rapidly drawn off, and, passing through a couple of sieves to separate any fragments of seeds which may have come through, is raised by a pump and conducted to the fermenting tubs. These vessels hold from eight to fifteen hundred gallons each. The juice in this state, fermented without the skins and pulp, soon produces white wine. The skins and pulp, together with the seeds, are removed to other tubs, where, during the process of fermentation, coloring matter is extracted, forming red wine.

To give a high color to the wine, the pomace, as it rises to the surface during fermentation, is frequently broken up and stirred with a long pole, and is copiously ladled when the juice, pulp, and skins are fermented together in the same vessel.

After the mash is sufficiently fermented, which occupies from ten to fifteen days, the wine is drawn off into pipes and the pomace is then taken to the press, where it is subjected to the pressure produced by a five inch screw. The surrounding and attached to this screw is a drum of about ten feet in diameter, a rope is wound upon this drum and one end carried to a capstan, when the power of two or more men is applied to long bars, which produces a leverage of no inconsiderable amount. Five men are employed in this branch of the operation.

The daily product of wine is two thousand gallons, and the estimated product of the present vintage is eighty thousand gallons.

Notwithstanding the pressure which has been applied to force the bruised grape to yield its spirit, yet so considerable are the exhilarating qualities of this fruit that the pomace still contains enough to tempt the cupidity of man; so the pomace is sold to distillers, at the rate of five dollars for the pomace from which one thousand gallons of wine have been made. The pomace is mixed with water and then subjected to distillation, and the result is a good distillation of pure grape brandy.—*Los Angeles Star.*

PREMIUM ESSAY ON THE REARING, MANAGEMENT, AND FATTENING OF CATTLE.

The proper rearing of cattle is a matter of great importance to every farmer, and I shall endeavor briefly to lay down such general principles as may be of advantage in this pleasant and profitable department of stock growing. In the outset, the parent stock should be as good as are within our power attainment. The leading objects had in view in the raising of cattle are for the dairy and for the butcher—in other words, for milk and beef. Those animals, therefore, which yield the least offal, arrive at maturity earliest, yield the most milk of good character, carry the flesh upon the most valuable and desirable points, consume the least food in furnishing such milk and beef, are certainly the best animals for the farmer. I may premise, then, as a general principle, that animals of bone and coarse appearance, large bone, heavy neck, with large, down-hanging dewlap, should be avoided; while animals of yellow nose and skin (being the best index to the handling qualities of the animals), with small horns, sprightly, expressive eyes, small, clean necks, great width behind the shoulders, good depth of body and flank, straight, flat back, wide across the hips and loins, and heavy in the hind quarters, should be selected. These should be free from any disease, and as far as possible should have descended from sound, healthy animals. Heifers should be about three years old at the time of bringing forth their first calf. They should be in good condition, but not too fat. Before calving they should be made tame by feeding them, and learning to be led, rubbed and handled. After calving, their great attachment to their calves, and the extreme excitability of their natures at such periods render it more difficult to handle them, and this ability is generally contracted which may materially detract from their value. All the milk, except the allowance for the calf, should be extracted from the bag, as the latent organs will be stimulated and encouraged, and a foundation laid for those milking properties which so greatly add to the value of the cow.

It is important to breed cows so as to avoid their being large in the bone. The best cows are those that yield a quantity as not to cloy, and thus enjoy at such time a good grass, and the cattle will soon be in fix for market.

Cattle of heavier order, designed to be full fed, for the butcher, should be treated as above described, and, if not fully fatted, should be fed the ensuing winter on hay, corn and cob meal, wheat-bran, &c. Roots may be mixed to suit the feeder. Nubbins may be fed in this way to advantage, sufficiently long to render them cattle. Varying the feed to prevent cloying is important. If a great number are to be fatted, corn in the shock should be given in such